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ALVMNI REPORT

PVBLISHED BY THE ALVMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

1997

VOL. XXX. NOVEMBER, 1893. No. 2.

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A table illustrating from a commercial standpoint the difference in cost to the Pharmacist of manufacturing official preparations from Gilpin, Langdon & Co.'s Powdered Drugs for percolation of definite degrees of fineness, as officially directed, compared with those made by substituting fluid extracts for the officially prescribed drugs.

TABLE.

The calculations are based upon prices ruling Sept. 1st, 1893, and are believed to be as near correct (in comparison) as is possible. +

Name of Preparation. U. S. P. 1880	Cost of Drug per Pound	Amount of Drug Directed 1880.	Meostrum. Parts by Weight. A. †	W †	Estimated Loss	Volume of Product.	Cost of 32 fl. ozs of Product from the Drug	Cost of 16 fl. ozs of Product from the Drug	Cost of 1 Pound Fluid Extract	Cost of 16 fl. ozs. Product from Fluid Ext
Tinct. Aconite Root, *	$ .33	11 oz. Av.	1	0	4 fl. ozs.	32 fl. ozs.	$ .90	$ .45	*$ .90	$ .52
" Aloes, *	.92	6 "	1	1	3 "	32 "	.72	.36	1.24	.43
" " and Myrrh, *	1.01	6 "	1	0	4 "	32 "	1 09	.55	1 35	.57
" Arnica Flowers, *	.22	6 "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.48	.24	.83	.30
" " Root, *	.31	3 "	1	1	3 "	32 "	.41	.21	* .90	.23
" Belladonna L., *	.36	4¾ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.45	.23	.94	.30
" Benzoin, *	.63	5¾ "	1	0	3 "	32 "	.94	.47	1.50	.63
" Bryony, *	.24	2¾ "	1	0	4 "	32 "	.73	.37	1 13	.28
" Calendula, *	.70	6¼ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.68	.34	1.58	.43
" Columbo, *	.22	3 "	3	2	4 "	32 "	.46	.23	* .90	.23
" Cannabis Indica, *	.38	5½ "	1	0	5 "	32 "	.83	.42	* 1.13	.45
" Cantharides, *	1.42	600 grs.	1	0	1½ "	32 "	.73	.37	3.75	.50
" Capsicum, *	.27	600 "	19	1	3 "	32 "	.65	.33	* 1.13	.33
" " and Myrrh, N. F.	.74	480 "	9	1	1½ "	32 "	70	.35	1.46	.42
" Cardamon, *	1.17	4¾ oz. Av.	1	1	3 "	32 "	.71	.36	2.25	.54
" " Comp., *	.92	770 grs.	1	1	1½ "	32 "	.45	23	1.35	46
" Catechu, Comp., *	.42	6 oz. 300 gr.	1	1	5 "	32 "	.59	.30	.90	.55
" Chirata, *	.31	3 oz. Av.	1	1	4 "	32 "	.40	.20	* 1.35	.28
" Cimicifuga, *	.22	5½ "	1	0	4 "	32 "	.78	39	* .90	35
" Cinchona, *	.51	6¼ "	13	5	4 "	32 "	.70	35	* 1.13	.39
" " Comp., *	.50	6 "	8	1	6 "	32 "	.75	38	1.13	.32
" Cinnamon, *	.40	3 "	3	2	1½ "	32 "	51	26	1.80	.35
" Colchicum Seed, *	.36	4¾ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	45	23	* 1.13	31
" Cubeb, *	.50	3 "	1	1	2½ "	32 "	.44	22	* 1.88	48
" Digitalis, *	.36	4¾ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.48	24	* .90	29
" Galls, *	.30	6½ "	1	1	3½ "	32 "	.47	24	* 1.13	36
" Gelsemium, *	.24	4¼ "	1	0	3 "	32 "	.77	.39	* .94	.41
" Gentian, Comp., *	.42	4¾ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.46	23	.86	.25
" Ginger, *	.15	5½ "	1	0	4 "	32 "	.72	36	* 94	42
" Guaiac, *	.42	5¾ "	1	0	2 "	32 "	.79	.40	1.35	.57
" Guaiac, Ammon, *	.42	6¼ "	Ar. Sp.	Amm.	3 "	32 "	.95	48	1.35	58
" Hops, *	.42	6¼ "	1	1	4½ "	32 "	.53	27	1.24	38
" Hydrastis, *	.42	6¼ "	1	1	3 "	32 "	52	26	* 1 35	40
" Hyoscyamus, *	36	4¾ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.47	.24	* 94	.30
" Kino, *	1.68	3 oz. 128 gr.	4	1	2 "	32 "	.68	.34	1.13	.40
" Krameria, *	.22	6¼ oz. Av.	1	1	4 "	32 "	.45	.23	* 83	.30
" Lavender, Comp., *	.56	1¾ "	3	1	2 "	32 "	.52	26	1 20	.39
" Lobelia, *	.36	6¼ "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.48	.24	* .79	29
" Matico, *	.42	3 "	1	1	3 "	32 "	.42	.21	* 1.35	.34
" Myrrh, *	.51	5½ "	1	0	2 "	32 "	.78	.39	1.50	51
" Opium, *	3.55	3 oz. 128 gr.	1	1	6 "	32 "	1.05	.53	4.13	1.15
" Opium, Camph'd, *	3.25	168 grs.	1	1	Nominal.	32 "	.39	.20	1.31	31
" Orange Peel, Bit. *	.17	6 oz. Av.	1	1	4 fl. ozs.	32 "	.43	.22	.79	.34
" Orange Peel, Sw't *	17	5¾ "	1	0	4 "	32 "	.78	.39	.79	.40
" Pellatory Root, *	.34	5½ "	1	0	4 "	32 "	.82	.41	1.15	45
" Physostigma, *	.41	2¾ "	1	0	3 "	32 "	73	.37	2.02	47
" Quassia, *	.18	3 "	1	1	3 "	32 "	.38	.19	* .75	.22
" Rhubarb, *	.92	4 oz. 290 gr.	1	1	5 "	32 "	.70	.35	* 1.50	40
" Rhubarb, Aromat. *	.70	9 oz. 273 gr. Av	1	1	4 "	32 "	81	.41	.90	.49
" Rhubarb, Sweet, *	.83	5 oz. 140 gr. Av	1	1	3 "	32 "	.60	.30	1.35	.38
" Sanguinaria, *	.22	4½ oz. Av.	2	1	3 "	32 "	.60	.30	* .79	.32
" Serpentaria, *	.50	3 "	1	1	3 "	32 "	.44	.22	* 1.31	.26
" Squill, *	.27	4¾ "	1	1	6 "	32 "	.45	.23	* .68	25
" Stramonium Seed, *	.24	3 "	1	1	4 "	32 "	.39	.20	* .79	.28
" Sumbul, *	56	2¾ "	1	0	3½ "	32 "	.72	36	2.25	.49
" Valerian, *	23	6 "	2	1	4 "	32 "	60	30	* .83	33
" Valerian, Ammon. *	23	6 "	Ar. Sp.	Amm.	5 "	32 "	86	43	.83	45
" Veratrum Viride, *	.22	14½ "	1	0	5 "	32 "	88	44	* 1.07	63
Vinegar Lobelia, *	23	1¾ "	Dil. Ac	Acid.	1 "	32 "	24	12	* .79	15
" Sanguinaria, *	.22	1¾ "	"	"	1 "	32 "	.24	12	* .79	15
" Squill, *	.27	1¾ "	"	"	1 "	32 "	.26	13	* .68	14
Syrup Orange Peel, Sw't, *	.17	2½ "	1	0	2 "	32 "	.20	10	90	12
" Rhubarb, *	.92	4 oz. 360 gr.	0	1	none.	32 "	.41	.22	1.50	30
" Senna, *	.43	16 oz. Av.	A	W	"	32 "	.59	.30	1.05	56
" Squill, *	.13	16 fl. oz.	V	S	"	32 "	26	13	* .68	.11
" Wild Cherry, *	.15	5½ "	0	W	"	32 "	20	10	* .75	30

* Preparations marked * are Official 1880.
† A. Alcohol 95 per cent. @ $2.40 per gal.
† W. Water.

\+ { Aromatic Spirit Ammonia @ 37c. per lb. Vinegar Squill @ 13c. per lb Sugar @ 6c. per lb. Glycerin @ 17c. per lb Diluted Acetic Acid @ 8c per lb

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THE

Pharmaceutical Meetings.

1893-94.

The second Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of the series of 1893-94, will be held at the College on *Tuesday Afternoon, November 21, at 3.30 P. M.* The following papers will be read:

EFFECTS OF NOXIOUS GASES ON ANIMAL LIFE,

By JOSEPH R. WILSON.

SOME REMARKS ON VANILLA,

By CHARLES E. HIRES.

NOTES ON THE EXAMINATION OF WAX,

By LYMAN F. KEBLER.

A BRIEF PAPER ON WEIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA,

By ALLEN SHRYOCK.

The subject for discussion will be: *The New Revision of the Pharmacopœia.*

Committee on Pharmaceutical Meetings.

PROF. HENRY TRIMBLE, Chairman,
JOS. W. ENGLAND,
DR. C. B. LOWE,
WALLACE PROCTER
W. L. CLIFFE.

THE

Social Meetings.

1893-94.

The second Social Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of the Series of 1893-94, will be held at the College, on *Tuesday Afternoon, November 28, at 3 P. M.* The programme will be an address upon

THE FLORA OF THE VICINITY OF CHICAGO,

By EDSON S. BASTIN, A. M., F. R. M. S.

(The newly elected Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.)

There will be, also, a talk on

"WHAT I SAW AT THE WORLD'S FAIR."

By P. W. E. STEDEM, Ph.G.

Miss Elizabeth G. Banes and Miss Fanny P. Bernard, from the Mount Vernon Institute of Elocution, will be present. The former will recite "Huldy's Pumpkin Pies," while the latter will render "The Little Schemer" and will also sing "She's Seventeen To-day." Miss Banes won the first medal at the last Commencement of the Institute, and Miss Bernard carried off the second medal upon a previous occasion.

Committee on Social Meetings.

DR. C. B. LOWE, Chairman,
DR. A. W. MILLER,
PROF. A. BULLOCK
JOS. W. ENGLAND,
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By Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M.

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Practical Course in Analytical Chemistry,

BY PROF. HENRY TRIMBLE, Ph.M.

The chemical laboratories possess the most improved accommodations for obtaining a thorough knowledge of practical chemical analysis, as applied to the needs of pharmacy students, or for advanced technical research. They comprise commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, provided with all the necessary facilities for chemical work. This work may be either class work or individual instruction, as the student may elect. For full information, inquire of the Director, Prof. Trimble.

Practical Course in Microscopy.

Practical instruction in the use of the Microscope is given under the auspices of the Alumni Association. Instructor, George M. Beringer, A.M., Ph.G. The class is now organized. Instruction will be given in the optical principles and parts of the microscope, methods of microscopic technique, preparation of permanent slides, the structure of vegetable tissues, structure of stems, roots, barks, leaves, starches and other contents of vegetable cells, fibres of vegetable and animal origin, microscopic examination of urine, micro-chemical testing, detection of adulterations, etc. Especial attention will be given to the use of the microscope in pharmacy and materia medica, so as to assist the student in mastering the instructions given in the departments of the College.

For full information, apply to the instructor, Mr. Beringer, or to Mr. William E. Krewson, Secretary of the Alumni Association, at the College.

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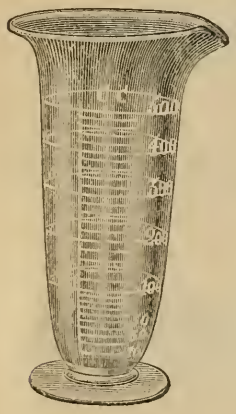

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30 grams,	30 cc	3 50	2 ounces,	60 grams	6 50
60 grams,	60 cc	5 25	4 ounces,	120 grams	9 25
120 grams,	120 cc	7 00	8 ounces,	250 grams	13 50
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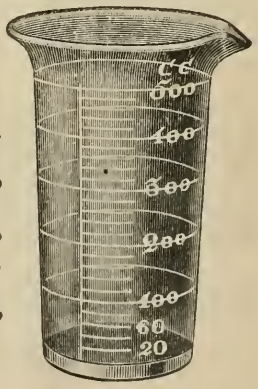

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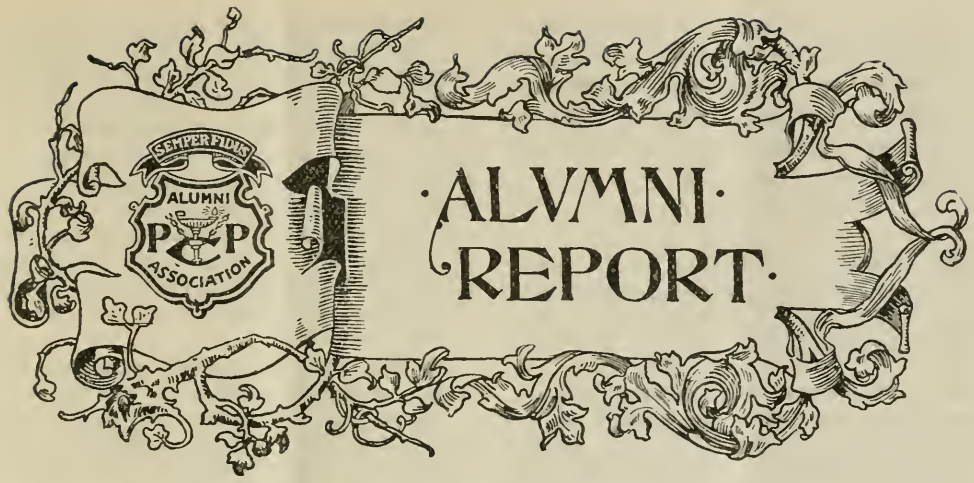

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VOL. XXX. . . . NOVEMBER, 1893 . . . No. 2.

Editorial.

THE TREND OF MODERN MEDICINE.

The medical student of a decade ago was taught that drugs were all-powerful in the treatment of disease; the medical student of to-day is often taught the belief that they have rather a negative value. The pendulum of medical treatment—ever moving with the flight of years—has swung from an era of all medicine, to an era of little or no medicine, in comparison. In other words, there are fashions in medical treatment, ebbs and flows in medical action, which change with the tide of years. This explains why so many medical men have, unfortunately, so little use for the very practical study of pharmacy—a study, the thorough knowledge of which, would be of the greatest service to them in medical work; but they were taught, as students, that diagnosis was everything, and medicine—well, the use of drugs was wholly secondary to nature and nursage.

* * *

We believe that the modern skepticism among physicians regarding the efficacy of drugs in the treatment of disease, is gradually giving way to a more rational belief in their value—not to the blind, unreasoning faith of our forefathers, but to an accurate, clear-cut knowledge as to their positive therapeutical worth, when properly and judiciously used. An eminent physician—the latest Fothergillian medal recipient—is quoted as saying, in relation to medical treatment with drugs: "I have been surprised at the amount of good that has been done in affections

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commonly looked upon as intractable—relief, arrest and restoration. With each successive year's experience, it seems to me greater and more distinct, and to elicit more gratitude from the patients to whom it is applied."

* * *

In further confirmation of this view may be cited the recently expressed opinion of the *Times and Register*, of this city. The editor says, in part:

The two greatest enemies to progress in therapeutics have been the nihilism of the Vienna school and the doctrine of general principles. Nihilism arose from the engrossing study of pathology, and the limitations of the human intellect. After the profound investigations of pathology, assuming more and more the aspect of a science approximating exactness, the experimental tests of medicinal agents, with questionable, variable, often incomprehensible results, offered little incentive to study.

Nevertheless, every fact has its value, and the recorded experience of countless clinicians must be held as evidence; all the more since men have become scientifically trained as observers, and have learned to apply the rules of logic to their deductions. Experimental physiology and therapeutics have done their part in establishing a foundation; and we may now say that the way is open for the establishment of clinical therapeutics as a true science.

The therapeutic nihilist says: "As I am not sure that any method of treatment will alter favorably the pathological condition, we will do nothing; but let the disease take its course." The physician says: "We may not make definite promises, but will do our best, with the remedies that experience indicates as best suited to your condition." Which does the patient choose? Which is most likely to do good? So long as human nature remains what it is, the strong, hopeful, sympathetic optimist will carry his patients through to health; while under the cold, critical eye of the pessimist, the chances of recovery will be reduced to a minimum. That a large part of the good done may be due to the moral effect is no reason for refusing to avail oneself of it.

The only possible therapeutic progress is by the way of specific medication. The doctrine of general principles belongs to the age when people wore both shoes alike, and looked upon "rights and lefts" as an effeminate innovation. In these days when pathological processes are minutely studied, and the active principles of drugs separated from the combinations in which they are produced, and their action on the bodily functions has been ascertained, so as to constitute them truly arms of precision, the next step, and the only possible step in advance, is to fit the remedy accurately to the pathological condition present. We can comprehend that, were this once completely accomplished, it would be possible to render medicine as exact a science as the Egyptians considered it; when rules were laid down for every condition of disease. Woe to the priest who dared administer aught but the stated treatment; for if the patient died, so did the priest!

In our own day homœopathy has made an effort to reach this goal; but, based on ignorance of pathology, and infinitesimalism, its mountains of chaff have too little grain to be worth the winnowing.

PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING.

The first Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for the series of 1893–94, was held in the College on Tuesday afternoon, October 17, 1893, at 3.30 P.M. Dr. A. W. Miller occupied the chair.

Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler described a new Barbet distilling apparatus, of French origin, for ageing or Pasteurizing liquors, or for fractionating alcoholic liquids, and exhibited one intended for laboratory use; the apparatus being the first in this country, having been imported by the College. It was possible to take, for example, a fifty per cent. alcoholic liquid, and with it distil off a ninety-six

per cent. alcohol. Its most distinctive features were the condensing columns, internal arrangement of diaphragms, and connections at various heights for removing different fractions.

Prof. Henry Trimble exhibited a new pestle, invented by Mr. I. J. White, of this city, in which the handle is securely attached to the base through the intervention of an internal screw. He presented, for Mr. Hans M. Wilder, specimens of olive oil, and the white and yolk of an egg, taken from the ruins of Pompeii, and believed to be about 1,815 years old, and also some "wooden nutmegs" from Connecticut, and specimens of oak barks recently gathered by himself.

Professor Sadtler addressed the meeting upon the subject of the exhibits of chemical interest at the Columbian Exposition. These were located mainly in the Mines and Mining Building, Agricultural Building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, and Foreign Buildings. Many objects of interest were touched upon. Chilian saltpetre, in all stages of purification, was fully shown, and also Russian petroleum, with its valuable lubricating products. (Russia produces about two-thirds as much petroleum as this country.) The Standard Oil Company's exhibit embraced photographs, models, crude oils of different States, and the various products from each. The different stages of purifying were shown—storage tanks, refineries, pipe lines, etc., and, likewise, several geological sections of the oil districts, showing the location and dips of oil-bearing strata. The State of Pennsylvania had an oil exhibit, but it compared in no way with the preceding one for completeness. Her coal products, though, were peerless. The so-called anthracite needle, showing the formation of coal veins, slate in various forms from Lehigh and Northampton Counties, and clays and their products attracted much attention. Silver and silver ores were handsomely exhibited by Colorado and Montana, the latter State showing the famous "silver statue of Justice" on a pedestal of gold. Copper and copper ores were the specialties of Arizona, New Mexico and Michigan. Some magnificent specimens of azurite and malachite were shown. The products of the Lake Superior district were fine. Virginia displayed chiefly zinc ores —blende and silicate. New York showed the salt industry and its workings—the brine wells, pumps, evaporating pans, etc., and products obtained. From South Africa—Cape Colony—came the diamond exhibit. Here was shown the extraction of diamonds from the blue clay by washing, the separating, grinding and polishing. Tiffany's exhibit of native gems was especially fine. Canada sent specimens of graphite and nickel-bearing rock. The bulk of nickel now used comes from this country. The aluminum industry was portrayed by the Pittsburg Reduction Company. The reduction of bauxite from Georgia, by electrolysis, was done practically by the Hall process, as was also the production of alloys, in which direction it is thought the greatest future development of the industry will be. The coke industry exhibit, with ovens, tunnels, cars, etc., all in full blast, was very realistic. The German chemical exhibit was unsurpassed, well worthy of the fame of Germany in chemistry. It is hardly necessary to state that the synthetic remedies were present in profusion, especially the coal-tar products. Hesse had a fine exhibit of quinine and allied alkaloids, and their salts. The Stassfurt salt industry was very complete, as was also the chocolate industry. The alkali industry of Great Britain was well shown, and the various processes and products

exhibited. Among the latter may be mentioned, as a rarity, beautiful iridescent crystals of potassium chlorate. From our own country, various exhibits of chemicals were in evidence. There may be mentioned: The exhibit of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, with its cave of cryolite; the Fritzsche & Co. fine exhibit of volatile oils; the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company's exhibits of pure chemicals, and the products of the Japan Camphor Company. These were a few of the many objects of deep interest to the students of technical and pharmaceutical chemistry exhibited at Chicago.

The following paper was then read:

THE NEW REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

By Joseph W. England, Ph.G.

The appearance of the decennial revision of our national guide-book on pharmacy is always an event of deepest interest to the pharmacists and physicians of this land, for although not issued under governmental auspices, or by legislative enactment, it occupies the anomalous position amongst pharmacopœias, of being recognized as "official" by the Government in its departments, and so accepted in medical and pharmaceutical practice.

The seventh decennial revision promises to excite no less interest than former ones. The changes made have been many, more so in number than can be here quoted or discussed, and sufficiently radical in character to invite free criticism; but whatever the "sins of omission or commission" may be, the fact remains, and cannot be too strongly emphasized, that the work, as a whole, is a credit to the genius of American pharmacy and medicine, and should yield the warmest of praise to the members of the Revision Committee for their self-sacrificing labors.

In general character, the new revision is similar to the previous one, but containing 122 pages more. Nine hundred and ninety-four articles are stated to be official (which is correct by actual count); 970 were recognized in 1870, and 997 in 1880. In the present revision, *93* have been dismissed, and *90* admitted; not as given: 90 for the former, and 88 for the latter. The error arose as follows: Of the three new cinnamons official—Cassia, Ceylon and Saigon, the last only is given in the list of additions, whilst in the dismissals neither aromatic wine, tincture of ferric acetate, or the general title of cinnamon, have been mentioned.

The first feature which impresses the reader is the clearness of text and scientific simplicity of expression, and the next is the fact that, in the official formulas generally, solids are directed to be weighed and liquids measured, save in the case of those liquids where greater convenience obtains by weighing. The unit of weight is the gramme (Gm.), and of measure the cubic centimeter (Cc.).

A matter of much importance is the standardization of organic drugs and preparations, important for the reason that pharmacopœial requirements may be made the basis of future legal action in charges of adulteration; and the Committee, in view of the immature condition of drug-assay, has wisely confined processes to but few drugs and preparations—opium and cinchona, and the preparations of opium and nux vomica.

In the opium assay, the "lime method" has been discarded, and "Squibb's method" practically adopted. In powdered opium, the morphiometric strength has been changed from the limits of twelve to sixteen per cent. to thirteen to fifteen per cent., a reduction in extreme limits of one-half.

In the cinchona assay, the method of the 1880 revision has been rejected, and a modified Prollius' method used to obtain the total alkaloids. These are had by exhausting cinchona with a mixture of alcohol, chloroform and ammonia; a portion of the separated liquid is evaporated to dryness, and purified by dissolving in a diluted sulphuric acid and filtering. The filtrate, made alkaline with potassium hydrate, is washed with chloroform, and the washings evaporated, dried and weighed. A special process is given to determine the quinine, which depends, in effect, upon the relatively free solubility of quinine in ether, and the comparatively weak solubility of allied alkaloids in that solvent.

In the assay of extract of nux vomica, required to contain fifteen per cent. of total alkaloids, the dried extract made by the official process is treated with a mixture of alcohol,

ammonia water and water, the alkaline solution extracted with chloroform, the latter separated, evaporated to extractive, dissolved in decinormal sulphuric acid and hot water, and titrated with centinormal potassium hydrate, using Brazil-wood solution as an indicator. The number of cubic centimeters of the volumetric acid neutralized by the alkaloid multiplied by a given factor, indicates the percentage of total alkaloids.

This process is a step in the right direction—alkaloidal estimation by titration with volumetric acid solution, but it is weak in assuming that the strychnine and brucine in the extract obtained are present in equal proportions. Flückiger and Hanbury* state that the percentage of strychnine in the seed is about one-fourth to one-half of one per cent., and that of brucine about one-eighth to one per cent. It may fairly be presumed that there is a variation in the official extract similar to that which obtains in the seed; and if this be so, the weakness of the process becomes apparent, in view of M. Andral's† statement that brucine is similar in therapeutical action to strychnine but only one-twelfth as strong.

The directions for percolation have been increased, and made more exact; authority is given to employ, in the case of fluid extracts—which number eighty-seven—the process of repercolation without change of initial menstruum, and also for the presence of ten per cent. of glycerin in solid extracts—which number thirty-three—where it is desired to preserve them in a plastic condition for pill making. The temperature for taking specific gravity remains at 15° C. (59° F.) In the case of alcohol and wine, however, the temperature of 60° F. (15·667° C.) has been for the present adopted, since all the laws and regulations of the United States referring to alcohol and alcoholic liquids in general are still based on this degree of temperature.

The "synthetic remedies of proprietary nature" have not been recognized. The descriptions of chemical substances are clear, and the tests have not been made unduly rigorous. The volumetric method of analysis has been preferred to the gravimetric, on the score of greater simplicity and convenience. In chemical formulas, the new notation is used, and in the atomic weights, the Committee conservatively adheres to the older practice of regarding hydrogen as the standard of comparison with an atomic weight of 1, instead of the latter suggestion of hydrogen as 1·007, with oxygen as 16.

The nomenclature has, in the main, been brought up to date. In the naming of chemical compounds, the basylous radical is first given, and then the acidulous, *e. g.*, sodium chloride, silver nitrate, etc., instead of chloride of sodium, nitrate of silver, etc. Where the basylous radical forms but one series of compounds, the "um" termination, in the English name is employed. Where, however, the basylous radical forms two series of salts, as in iron and mercury, the modern termination of "ous" for compounds of the lower equivalence, and "ic" for those of the higher, has been adopted and, as a matter of precaution, the distinguishing adjectives: "corrosive," "mild," "yellow," "red," etc., have been left in the titles of the respective mercury compounds; as for instance, corrosive mercuric chloride, mild mercurous chloride, etc. In the case of the so-called scale salts of iron, which are not true chemicals salts, although having iron present in the ferric state, the word "iron" has been left unchanged to avoid the impression that they are definite in composition. The phoneticization of chemical terms; such as, for example, using "f" for "ph" in such words as sulphur and phosphate, spelling them "sulfur" and "fosfate," has been deemed too radical for adoption. In the names of iron subsulphate solution, lead subacetate solution, bismuth subnitrate and bismuth subcarbonate, the indefinite prefix "sub" has been retained, instead of using the more modern and precise one "oxy." In botanical nomenclature, it has been decided to follow the rules adopted in 1892 by the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Changes too numerous to here detail have been made in the naming of various orders, genera and species.

There were 997 articles in the previous revision. Though practically the same in number, many important changes have been made through the omissions and admissions. It is impossible to mention all, but among the crude drugs dismissed there may be noted: orange flowers, yellow cinchona, American hemp, dogwood, quince-seed, inspissated bile, gaultheria,

*"Pharmacographia," p. 430.

†U. S. D., 1888, p. 1011.

ignatia bean, juniper berries or rather fruit (the volatile oil is still retained), lavender flowers (the volatile oil is still official), malt, oil of lavender, oil of rue, oil of amber, oil of valerian, rosemary leaves (the volatile oil is still recognized), and ustilago or corn-smut. Salvia has been still retained, though the one preparation into which it entered—aromatic wine—has been rejected.

Yellow cinchona (Cinchona Calisaya, Weddell) has not been exactly dismissed; it has simply been placed under the official group comprised in cinchona, along with other hybrids and species of the genus yielding, by a process given, not less than five per cent. of total alkaloids, of which at least one-half shall be quinine. It should be noted that while a definite percentage of quinine (2·5 per cent.) is required in this case, none whatever is exacted of the official red cinchona (Cinchona succirubra, Pavon), and this omission is all the more striking for the reason that red cinchona is used in making compound tincture of cinchona, the most generally used of cinchona preparations.

Among the chemicals dismissed there may be mentioned: iodized starch, chinoidin, copper acetate, red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar, potassium sulphite, potassium tartrate and sodium santoninate.

Among the preparations dismissed are: the abstracts entirely, vinegar of lobelia, vinegar of sanguinaria, elixir of orange (replaced by aromatic elixir), hemlock pitch plaster, malt extract, cantharides liniment, pepsin solution, Dewee's carminative, mixture of potassium citrate, compound iron pills, cologne water, syrup of lemon (syrup of citric acid is still official), tincture of conium, tincture of ferric acetate, tincture of ignatia, alkaline sulphur ointment, wine of aloes, aromatic wine and wine of rhubarb.

If physicians wish to use the old neutral mixture, hereafter, they will have to specify: Mistura Potassii Citratis, U. S. P., '80, for the reason that it has been dismissed and is given as the English synonym of Liquor Potassii Citratis, a change which will undoubtedly lead to confusion between physicians and pharmacists. Succus Limonis, whose only use was to make the old neutral mixture, has been retained.

Among the additions of crude drugs there may be mentioned: hydrous wool fat (intended, doubtless, to supersede the proprietary lanolin), Barbadoes aloes, Saigon cinnamon (its use is not specified in any preparation, although it is the most sold of the varieties in commerce), convallaria rhizome and rootlets, eridictyon or yerba santa, eucalyptol, menthol, oil of sweet birch, oil of cade, rectified oil of turpentine (made by agitation and distillation with lime water), pancreatin (required to peptonize a certain amount of milk by a process given), pepsin (required to digest 3,000 times its weight of albumen under certain conditions), liquid petrolatum, hard petrolatum, rhamnus purshiana or cascara sagrada (no time is specified for ageing as should have been done), strophanthus, terebene, terpin hydrate, viburnum opulus, and zea or corn-silk—the fluid extract is named as a preparation, but no formula for it is given in the book.

The necessity of having official three varieties of methyl salicylate, in the forms of oil of wintergreen, oil of sweet birch, and artificial or synthetic oil of wintergreen, is hardly apparent, especially when the Pharmacopœia says, in relation to synthetic oil of wintergreen, that it is "wholly identical with volatile oil of betula" (oil of sweet birch), and, in regard to volatile oil of betula, that it is "nearly identical with oil of gaultheria" or wintergreen.

Among the chemicals added there are: acetanilide, diluted hypophosphorous acid, stearic acid, absolute and deodorized alcohol, aloin (both barbaloin and socaloin are recognized as the official "aloin," though it is stated that they differ more or less in chemical composition and physical properties according to the source from which derived), barium dioxide (with which to make solution of hydrogen dioxide), caffeine citrated, dried gypsum or exsiccated calcium sulphate, cocaine hydrochlorate, hyoscine hydrobromate, hyoscyamine hydrobromate, naphthalin, naphtol or beta-naphtol (commonly called naphthol, etc.), paraldehyde, physostigmine or eserine sulphate, resorcin, salol or phenyl salicylate, sparteine sulphate, and the three strontium salts which have lately come into prominence—the bromide, iodide and lactate—and which, it is believed, will go as quickly as they came.

Among the preparations added there are: diluted orange flower water (made by mixing saturated orange flower water with an equal volume of distilled water), chloroform water (made by saturating distilled water with chlo-

roform), solution of hydrogen dioxide of ten volume strength (for the making of which a special process is given), diluted rose water (made by mixing saturated rose water with an equal volume of distilled water), effervescent citrated caffeine, aromatic elixir, elixir of phosphorus (made with a spirit of phosphorus), fluid extract of aspidosperma or quebracho, extract of cimicifuga, fluid extract of convallaria or lily of the valley, fluid extract of eridictyon or yerba santa, extract of jalap, fluid extract of broom, fluid extract of burdock root, fluid extract of rhamnus purshiana, extract of uva ursi, glycerites of carbolic and tannic acids (old friends from the 1870 revision), solution of boroglyceride, or as it is now termed, glycerite of boroglycerin, glycerite of hydrastis, oleate of zinc (five per cent.), vegetable compound cathartic pills, Blaud's pills (pills of iron carbonate), solution of nitroglycerin (one per cent.), or as it is officially called, spirit of glonoin (an unfortunate name, liable to be confounded with glyconin or glycerite of yolk of egg), glycerin suppositories, tincture of strophanthus and santonin troches.

Elixir of cinchona, and elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine, two of the most generally used preparations in this section of the country, are conspicuous by their absence. Presumably, the syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine, still continued as official, is intended to replace the latter, but from a therapeutical standpoint, its phosphate of iron does not replace the pyrophosphate of the older formula. In the writer's experience, elixir of phosphorus is rarely, if ever, used.

A fluid extract of phytolacca is erroneously given as a preparation under the official fruit of phytolacca, and mentioned in the list of additions as fluid extract of phytolacca, while under the fluid extracts, a process is given *only* for fluid extract of phytolacca *root*. Evidently a transposition of names.

In making tincture of strophanthus the method of removing the fixed oil first with ether prior to drug-exhaustion, has been rejected, and the tincture is now made directly with a diluted alcohol (a, sixty-five parts; w, thirty-five parts, by volume), in which the fixed oil is believed to be insoluble. The percentage of fixed oil in the seed is quite high. In a recent lot of tincture made, by the older method, the writer obtained from the ethereal solution over twenty-five per cent.

In connection with the articles still recognized in the Pharmacopœia, a few words may be said: Aqua or natural water is defined by the statement that a liter shall yield on evaporation not more than 0·5 gm. of soluble salts. There is evidently an error in this statement. The usual limit of fixed impurities in natural water is one part in 10,000, which would be only 0·1 gm. in a liter, one-fifth the amount given. It is probable that 0·05 gm. was meant.

Alcohol is still ninety-one per cent. by weight or ninety-four per cent. by volume of ethyl hydrate. The "diluted," however, is made by mixing equal *volumes* of alcohol and distilled water, in place of equal parts-by-weight as formerly, a change which results in a diminution of 4·5 per cent. ethyl alcohol, and is excellent on the score of greater convenience, and increased range of solubility.

Deodorized alcohol, containing about 92·5 per cent., and absolute alcohol containing not less than ninety-nine per cent. of ethyl alcohol, are now recognized.

Ammonium benzoate is stated to be odorless, or as having a slight odor of benzoic acid, which is correct in view of the fact that both the natural acid and the artificial acid from toluol are official, and may be used in its making; but sodium and lithium benzoates are defined as having only a faint odor of gum benzoin, which implies that the natural acid alone is to be used in their making, and not the synthetical.

Arsenious acid is now arsenous acid.

The former test of distinguishing carbolic acid from creosote, that the latter gives no precipitate with albumen, while the former does, is continued. In a recent issue of the *Pharm. Journ. and Trans.* (September 23, 1893), it is most positively claimed that pure creosote abundantly coagulates albumen. Samples of pure guaiacol have likewise, in the writer's experience, given the same reaction.

That this is an oversight seems probable, for the reason that under creosote the statement is made that "on mixing equal volumes of creosote and collodion in a dry test-tube, no coagulum should form" (difference from carbolic acid), while under carbolic acid the statement is given that "on adding carbolic acid either to *albumen* or to collodion, coagulation takes place (*difference from creosote*)." The reten-

tion of albumen in the test is evidently an error.

Nitric acid has been reduced from 69·4 per cent. to sixty-eight per cent. of absolute acid.

Phosphoric acid has been increased from fifty to eighty-five per cent. by weight, of absolute orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4). This acid is evidently meant to replace the "syrupy phosphoric acid" of commerce which contains 61·5 per cent. phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5), or so-called anhydrous phosphoric acid, and is equivalent to about eighty-five per cent. of absolute acid.

Synthetical salicylic acid is recognized under salicylic acid along with that of natural origin. The strength of sulphurous acid has been increased from 3·5 per cent. to 6·4 per cent. of sulphurous acid gas.

Sulphurated antimony, made by boiling the purified sulphide with soda solution, and precipitating with diluted sulphuric acid, is still official, but it is surprising to note that Kermes mineral, or the old oxysulphuret of antimony of the 1870 revision, is given as its English synonym. As the two preparations are not identical in physical appearance or chemical composition, this action may lead to confusion. The old Kermes mineral was made by boiling antimony sulphide with sodium carbonate solution, whereby a certain amount of oxide was formed, or it can be made from the official sulphurated antimony by boiling with the same solution. Dr. H. C. Wood* states that precipitated sulphide of antimony is an uncertain medicine and very little used, and that Kermes mineral when prepared by means of the carbonated alkalies in the moist way *contains two or three times as much antimonous oxide as the precipitated sulphide*, and is a more active preparation to be used in a smaller dose. The new revision states that sulphurated antimony (with which Kermes mineral is given as a synonym) is chiefly antimonous sulphide with a *very small* amount of oxide. It can be readily seen from this that the two preparations are very distinct from a therapeutical standpoint.

The "cotton process" for making aromatic waters has very properly been abandoned; they are now made by triturating the oil with precipitated calcium phosphate, adding distilled water, and filtering.

Calcium chlorinated has had its requirement of available chlorine increased to thirty-five per cent.

Codeine is still official. It seems singular that the sulphate was not recognized. Although less used—the proportion of alkaloid to sulphate sold being as 2 to 1—yet it is very considerably employed; certainly far more than the new hydrastinine hydrochlorate—the hydrochlorate of the artificial alkaloid derived from the hydrastine, the colorless alkaloid of hydrastis.

Decoctions and infusions have been reduced from ten per cent. by weight of the drug to five per cent. by volume. The weaker or seventy-four per cent. ether has been dismissed, and the stronger or ninety-four per cent. has been increased to ninety-six per cent. and retained as the official ether; a change directly in the line of improvement, as the official product is used most largely for producing anæsthesia, and for this purpose the strongest is the best.

Four preparations, formerly styled mixtures—mixtures of ammoniac, almond, asafetida and chloroform are now called emulsions, the first three belonging to the class of natural emulsions and the last to that of artificial emulsions. Of the latter group, emulsion of cod liver oil is conspicuously absent.

Those of the twenty-four solutions from the previous revision which are official, remain practically the same in this. To this class has been added the former mixture of iron and ammonium acetate, with the changes, only, that aromatic elixir is directed in place of elixir of orange, and ten per cent. by volume of glycerine is ordered. From a therapeutic point of view, the small proportions of tincture of ferric chloride, and solution of ammonium acetate, continued in the new revision, is to be regretted.

It looks strange to see the old name of Oleum Jecoris Aselli, rarely if ever employed here, given as a synonym for cod liver oil. It reminds one of the old, old story, dear to apprentice days, of the customer who wanted "Some of that 'ere Jackass Oil."

Mustard paper (Charta Sinapis) is now made by removing the fixed oil from No. 60 black mustard seed with purified benzin, mixing the residue with a solution of india-rubber in benzin and carbon disulphide, and brushing the mixture over rather stiff and well-sized paper; a marked improvement in formula over the previous process.

* U. S. D., 1888, p. 210.

The new vegetable compound cathartic pills consist of compound extract of colocynth, extracts of hyoscyamus, jalap and leptandra, resin of podophyllum, and oil of peppermint; an excellent combination.

In compound licorice powder, oil of fennel replaces the powdered fennel used in the last revision, and the powdered licorice has been increased nearly one-half. In the writer's opinion, the use of the volatile oil in this connection is a mistake, for the reason that the oil will oxidize and become terebinthinate much more speedily, than when present in the form of powdered fennel.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia has had its oil of allspice replaced by oil of nutmeg.

A process is given for making spirit of nitrous ether by diluting ethyl nitrite (made by distilling a mixture of sodium nitrite, diluted alcohol and sulphuric acid, with deodorized alcohol), so that the solution shall contain four per cent.

Spirits of camphor is now made with stronger alcohol as of old, and not with a diluted alcohol, as in the 1880 revision.

Under suppositories, three sizes and weights are given: the cone-shaped rectal, weight about one gramme; the pencil-shaped urethral, weight about one gramme, and the globular vaginal, weight about three grammes.

In syrup of hydriodic acid, a return has been made to the older method of using potassium iodide and tartaric acid, in place of the iodine and hydrogen disulphide method; and preservation is had by alcohol, syrup and free hypophosphorous acid (formed from potassium hypophosphite and the excess of tartaric acid used). It would have been consistent, and at the same time valuable, to have directed hypophosphorous acid in syrup of ferrous iodide, but this was not done.

Syrup of hypophosphites has had the amount of its calcium salt reduced. Syrup of ipecac calls for the addition of acetic acid. Syrup of lactucarium is made from a new official tincture. Compound syrup of sarsaparilla has had its formula entirely changed; the fluid extracts of sarsaparilla, licorice and senna, with the oils of sassafras, anise and gaultheria being directed in place of the crude drugs.

In compound syrup of squill, the crude drugs have been replaced with fluid extracts of squill and senega. In syrup of tolu, the process of digesting sugar, distilled water and balsam has been set aside; the balsam is now dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and mixed with precipitated calcium phosphate and some of the sugar. After evaporation and trituration of residue with water, filtration is had, and the rest of the sugar is dissolved in the filtrate. Syrup of ginger is similarly made.

In the formula for aconite tincture, the tartaric acid of the previous revision has been omitted. Tincture of nux vomica is made by solution of the dried standardized extract (2 gm. in 100 cc.) in a strongly alcoholic menstruum. It is important to note that tincture of physostigma has been almost doubled in strength of drug.

Troches of licorice and opium are made with powdered opium, in place of the former extract. Troches of santonin are now official.

Cold cream (ointment of rose water) has had powdered borax added to it, and its content of rose water reduced about one-third. Mercurial ointment has its mercury physically reduced with mercury oleate, in place of compound tincture of benzoin and mercury ointment, as before. Red oxide of mercury ointment is ordered to contain five per cent. of castor oil. Ointment of tar has had its suet replaced with lard and yellow wax. Sulphur ointment has had its sublimed sulphur substituted by the washed variety, and in ointment of veratrine the use of alcohol has been superseded by olive oil.

The use of washed sulphur in making sulphur ointment is a therapeutical mistake, if the belief is true that the activity of sulphur ointment is, in some measure, due to traces of sulphurous acid or a sulphide contained in the sublimed sulphur (see "Ringer's Therapeutics," p. 90). Attfield* claims that sublimed sulphur often contains as high as 0·1 of one per cent. of sulphuric acid, resulting from slow oxidation.

Eight wines are official, in addition to the red and white varieties. Few changes have been made. Bitter wine of iron has now directed for it the scaled citrate of iron and quinine, and not the solution as formerly.

Dr. C. B. Lowe commented upon the new Pharmacopœia and gave it high praise. He said that very naturally in a work of its magnitude some errors of statement had crept in, and some changes

* "Attfield's Chemistry," 1889, p. 300.

had been made which, personally, he would have preferred to have been otherwise; but that, taking the work as a whole, it was a splendid production, well worthy of the greatest praise to the Revision Committee. He was pleased to note the return to the time-honored formula of lime liniment, or the so-called Carron Oil, and favorably commended the change of process and increased strength of syrup of tolu, and the addition of alcohol to syrup of althæa. He regretted that in making syrup of acacia the product was not made directly, instead of from the unstable mucilage, and that formulas for elixirs were not more generally introduced, especially for such commonly used preparations as elixirs of ammonium valerianate, cinchona, and iron, quinine and strychnine.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, further discussion was postponed until the next meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, November 21, 1893.

ALUMNI SOCIAL MEETING.

The first Social Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for the series of 1893–94, was held at the College on the afternoon of October 24, 1893. Dr. C. B. Lowe, as Chairman of the Committee on Social Meetings, presided, and after extending greetings to the audience present, introduced the speaker of the day, who made the following address:

ECHOES FROM THE LATE PHARMACEUTICAL MEETINGS AT CHICAGO.

By Prof. Joseph P. Remington.

Dr. Lowe asked me if I would not speak this afternoon about the recent pharmaceutical meetings in Chicago. I felt at first inclined not to do so, but upon consideration it occurred to me that possibly the larger part of the audience this afternoon would be composed of the students of the College, and that as the meetings in Chicago will be recorded in history as memorable occasions, it might be useful in a sketchy way, to give you some idea as to what was done there.

In the first place, there has never before been a meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association which required as much previous labor and care as the two gatherings at Chicago. For a long time preparations have been going on for them. As early as 1889, the meetings were projected; indeed, as soon as the fact was settled that the World's Fair was to be held in Chicago, the members commenced to prepare for these meetings, and a great many details were provided for, a long time before the actual hour for opening the contemplated conventions. This was largely due to the fact that the International Pharmaceutical Congress was invited to meet in Chicago at the same time with the American Pharmaceutical Association. In order that you may understand what this International Pharmaceutical Congress is, it will be necessary to say that there have been seven meetings of this Congress already held during the period of the last fifteen years, and they grew out of the necessity which the pharmacists of the world felt, for a community of thought and expression and for getting together and talking over matters which affected pharmacists in all lands For that reason I think when you read the proceedings of the Congress you will see that only matters of international importance were discussed. From its deliberations matters of merely local interest were excluded, the Congress discussing such subjects as the education of pharmacists, and of apprentices, pharmaceutical legislation, to what extent the censorship should be exercised, and matters of general interest which would affect pharmacy as a profession all over the world. The American Pharmaceutical Association was compelled, owing to its national character and to its position, to assume charge of the entertainment of this International Congress.

As many of you know, this is the great national body in this country, made up of delegates and members from all over the United

States, and some from Canada, Mexico and South America. It seemed to be in accordance with propriety and good judgment, that the older organization being a national body, should take charge of the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Now, in some respects this was an excellent idea, and in some others not so, for it seemed to have the effect of merging the two, and in some respects it took away from the individuality of the International Congress. However, the meetings were both held, and they were successful, and I thought that I would run over very briefly some of the proceedings of the two conventions, so as to give you some idea of what was done.

At the first session of the American Pharmaceutical Association there were more foreign members to introduce than on any previous occasion, and in this connection one particularly sad incident was the fact that Mr. Carteighe, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and probably the foremost figure in the British pharmaceutical world, who was present, did not know of the illness of Professor Maisch. Mr. Carteighe had in his pocket when he came into the room at this first meeting, the Hanbury Gold Medal, and none of us knew that he had it, and he did not know (as he had just come from the steamer and just arrived on the train) of Professor Maisch's serious illness; he was very much surprised at the organization of the meeting to hear the announcement made of his illness. As he said in his speech, he fully expected to present that medal to Professor Maisch in the public meeting, and he had conceived a little surprise for us (I speak now of the whole body), and for Professor Maisch, in its presentation; and you can imagine how Mr. Carteighe must have been shocked as he stood there, just at the beginning of the meeting, and heard this announcement. He hurriedly questioned a few friends about him, to find that Professor Maisch was then practically on his death-bed. He announced the fact in his remarks that he had the medal, and then passed to the consideration of the subject he had to bring before the meeting.

There was Mr. Lord, one of the officers of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, who was also present, to be welcomed. There were a number of foreign members, and Dr. S. M. Peabody, of the World's Columbian Exposition, to represent that body there, who was introduced and made a very excellent speech. The first hour or two was taken up by receiving the congratulations, and hearing the speeches of these eminent gentlemen.

Following this, the programme for the whole meeting was read. I think that it will stand as a model for all future conventions, that are held at a time and in the way in which this meeting was held.

You can understand that one of the great objections which was urged against holding the meeting in Chicago, was the counter attraction of the World's Fair. In fact, the wisdom of holding the meetings then was very much discussed and criticised. It was said that every one would want to go to the Fair, and that no one would come to these meetings, particularly since it had been arranged not to have the meetings held upon the Fair grounds, but in the Art Institute (which is in the city of Chicago, close to the large hotels). This, you know, is about eight or ten miles away from the Fair. We had an excellent meeting, there was a larger number recorded as attending than ever before, and the question as to the wisdom of the choice was answered by the results. How many more would have attended the meetings or how much more interest would have been taken if the meetings had been in the Fair grounds, will always remain an open question. I doubt very much with the attractions at the Fair immediately surrounding the meeting, whether the members would not be very apt to be interrupted by people coming in, and by parades and noisy crowds going by. I think, on the whole, it was very much more advantageous to have the meetings in the city and not on the Fair grounds.

While the subjects which were discussed were of the routine character in the various sections, never before in the history of the Association was the wisdom of dividing up the business of the Association in sections seen to better advantage than here. The programme was so arranged that the meetings of the Association could take place on the first day, and the next day the whole Association would adjourn to the Fair. The next day we would have a meeting of the Association, and the next day go to the Fair. In this way, the members who came and only had a few days to stay could not say that the meetings of the Association kept them away from the Fair altogether, because they were

given an opportunity of going in this way, and if we had not made some arrangement of this kind, I am very sure we would not have had the attendance that we did have. In fact, this part of the programme was not new; it was adopted in 1876, at the time of the Centennial Exhibition here, and was found then to have worked well, and it certainly was successful in Chicago.

Of course, we found the Chicago people in a great state of municipal exaltation, but as this is the natural condition of the inhabitants, we were not at all surprised. This was understood and taken by all good naturedly and enjoyed. The acme of this idea I think was reached, however, by Mr. Peabody, who, at the banquet, finished his speech with a remarkable statement, among other things predicting that twenty years from now, America would hold another World's Fair which would far surpass the present one, but under no circumstances would it be possible for any other place to be selected than the city of Chicago, for the only people who could successfully manage such a mammoth undertaking would be the people right there. Chicago people really believe there is no other place under the blue heavens like Chicago, and while many may differ from them, they have certainly reason to be proud of the World's Fair. I say unhesitatingly that I doubt very much whether New York, Philadelphia, Washington or any city in the United States could have done better than Chicago has done.

Under the circumstances, with such a vast deal of difficult work to manage, the success is marvellous, and the energy, push and enterprise astonishing We have reason as Americans to be proud of the success of this Exhibition, the greatest ever held in the world. Particularly now since we know that through the financial depression that this country has been experiencing within the last few months, the Fair has gone steadily on, developing, increasing, growing, until the last news is, that not only will all its debts be paid, but there will be something on the right side of the profit and loss account.

But, on the other hand, some of the speakers took occasion to say, that it was not the city of Chicago altogether which made the Fair a success, for outsiders came in and exhibited, and the people who had the heaviest management were not altogether Chicago people, but were people from the United States, and really after all it was not a local matter, but the American people who made the Fair a success.

The hospitalities which were extended by the people of Chicago to the members of the Association were very marked; they were always in great doubt as to the number of people who would go to any of the social meetings, and you can understand how the members could not all stop at one great hotel as has usually been the case. Friends were compelled to separate; many of them were living miles apart, and any social function that was to be held could only be attended by travelling a long distance in the street cars, or on the crowded steam railroad cars, so that there was a condition of affairs very different from that which obtained at any previous meetings. But these were minor difficulties; never before had there been so many foreign visitors present, and never before did we meet in a city where there was such a World's Fair as was there.

The building in which the Association meetings were held was the Art Institute, filled with beautiful works of art, and although it was somewhat embarrassing at times to be so surrounded, it cannot be denied that their presence was not without inspiration. The meeting room did not accord altogether with the spirit of the American Pharmaceutical Association which began in a very quiet way in this Quaker City in 1851, and had many Quakers among its members. The pictures on the walls of the room were worth many thousand dollars, and there were not very many of them either, but every one of them represented the old masters, or those who stand at the very head of art. One could not help when the proceedings of the meeting lagged a little, having one's attention drawn off, but probably this might not have been without its advantages.

With regard to the Congress, very extensive preparations were made for the meetings, but we did not have the number of foreigners there that we thought possibly might attend. The reasons were numerous. In the first place some sent letters of regret, stating that they would have attended if it had been in an Eastern city, and not in Chicago, but having to come on a long sea voyage of two or three thousand miles, and then afterwards to take a long journey to

Chicago, was a thing which involved too much time, labor and expense.

Then again it must be said about an International Congress that, although the subjects which were taken up at the last meeting were of very great interest, the one important question which has always interested former International Congresses, the International Pharmacopœia, was thought to be a dead issue.

The International Pharmacopœia matter is one which will interest all of you, because when we get that book, if we ever do, it will be the means of settling a great many questions which are now an annoyance to the members of the pharmaceutical and medical professions, particularly to those pharmacists who put up prescriptions that are written in a foreign language. Now, the main object of the Pharmacopœia unquestionably is to create and secure uniformity in the strength of medicinal preparations. So that if you have a prescription to compound here which has been written in Austria, Germany, or France, for a potent remedy, you will not give a preparation which is double the strength, or one-half the strength.

The vital question of the International Pharmacopœia, of course, was debated. Can we adopt an International Pharmacopœia? There have been two such Pharmacopœias projected. Of course, the Frenchman wants the International Pharmacopœia to be French. The Austrian prefers his own preparations. So you see the difficulties of getting up an International Pharmacopœia.

A man cannot help his nationality. A Frenchman will be a Frenchman, and the German will always be a German, and he cannot help it. Some one said at the meeting, and said very wisely, that America was the country that should produce an International Pharmacopœia, because we are not a nation whose ancestors were Americans, our ancestors have come from all nations. You will find Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen and Spaniards, and all other nations represented in this country, and on that account some one said that they thought that we should take the United States Pharmacopœia as the international book. If any one nation is to make an International Pharmacopœia, undoubtedly America is the proper nation to do it; but that would be a fatal mistake. You would never get by any possibility, foreign nations to adopt a Pharmacopœia which was made by any one nation. National patriotism, the love of country, and possibly a worse feeling, jealousy, would prevent. I am certain a German would not take a French Pharmacopœia, and I am positive a Frenchman would never take a German Pharmacopœia, and so it would be with other nations.

Now, the matter has been settled, and the conclusion of the whole matter is this: The American Pharmaceutical Association with the liberality for which it is noted, passed a resolution to offer to the International Congress, or International Pharmacopœia Committee, the sum of $1,000, which was to be held subject to the order of the Committee, to be used for the purpose of compiling and publishing an International Pharmacopœia.

Now that is a business point which none of the other nations had ever covered. They simply said, "Let us have an International Pharmacopœia." They trusted the Committee very largely, but furnished no means, no money. The Americans began with the money question first, and said, "Here is $1,000. That relieves that question, and you go ahead and make an International Pharmacopœia." Of course, if it is impolitic and impracticable to issue a Pharmacopœia, the money will not be used. Well, the Congress accepted the offer with the conditions, and the matter was left in this way: There were three commissioners appointed who are to be given charge of this money. One from America, one from Great Britain, and one from Austria. Now these three members of the commission are not to make a Pharmacopœia, but they are to invite one member from each country, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, and so on, to appoint their delegate or their best man, and these representatives from the best countries will actually make the Pharmacopœia, so that when that Pharmacopœia is made, no one can say that it is a French Pharmacopœia, a German Pharmacopœia, an American Pharmacopœia, or a British Pharmacopœia; it is simply an International Pharmacopœia, and the Congress believes that in this way they have overcome the main difficulties which lie in the way of eventually having this book.

Then there is a very important point which must not be overlooked, and this is, the International Pharmacopœia, if it be published, will not be as large a book as the United States

Pharmacopœia, or the British Pharmacopœia, and it is not intended to do away with the Pharmacopœias of the various countries in any sense. The sole object of that book is simply to render the potent preparations uniform in strength, and with that end in view there is no question at all that a perfectly practical book can be developed; this is the intention, and it is possible that in ten years we may have an International Pharmacopœia.

Passing from the subject now of the International Congress I would like to say just a few words about the remarks of Mr. Carteighe, the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain. In this connection I might say that never before in any International Congress have there been more distinguished representatives from Great Britain.

There were present three delegates from Great Britain: Michael Carteighe, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; William Martindale, who is the author of a book which some of you may have seen—"The Extra Pharmacopœia"—the Ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and N. H. Martin, the present President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. Martin, however, had left England before he was elected, and received a telegram here that he had been elected President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. This is a national body in Great Britain, and holds the same position in pharmaceutical matters that our American Pharmaceutical Association does in this country. It is interesting to note here, that Mr. Carteighe has given much time and thought to pharmacy, and he has a retail drug store in the city of London. It was exceedingly interesting to hear this man, who has been for so many years in his country the foremost figure in reforming educational methods, get up and express views which have been expressed so often in this Philadelphia College of Pharmacy by those who are most interested in the education of pharmacists.

Mr. Carteighe is not at all in sympathy with the idea that some of the druggists in various States hold, of not recognizing the diplomas of capable institutions in examinations, and depending on the certificates to be issued to pharmacists in various States, qualification simply depending on examinations. He stated, in the most explicit terms, that simply depending upon examinations, as they have been doing in Great Britain for a number of years, and as is at present the case, is wrong. They are getting a class of men as druggists and as assistants in the country who are keen at passing examinations, but really know very little about the practical operations of pharmacy. The result has been entirely unsatisfactory, and they are agitating, at the present time in Great Britain, for what is called the enforced curriculum. No man should come up for examination and get his license to practise pharmacy until he can show he has had systematic instruction before some capable body in an organization conducted in a regular way.

Now, there is the mistake which we are making in this country, but we are coming around to a better view, and a good many are beginning to see it; in Great Britain, they have had more experience, and for a series of years, and have proved the fallacy of letting a man through simply because he can pass an examination.

Now you know very well that here in this institution the fact of your having passed the examination means something, of course. It means that you have remembered certain facts which you have studied, and you are able to show what you can do, by the results of this examination, but it is quite possible that a man with a good memory can take up a book, scan it, remember here and there parts of it, come up for examination, and pass creditably; yet twelve days afterwards he could not pass that examination again, or in twenty-four hours could not pass a similar one, unless the questions suited him exactly. He has given a certain direction to his studies, and he has managed to get enough correct answers on paper to have himself passed. Now, in our colleges examinations have to be held. It is not, however, the examination that is depended on altogether, but something else. We know when we examine these papers that the man knows something else than what is on his paper; we know that he has an *education behind it*, and an examination is of very little use if it has not this backing; and they are beginning to find out the evil effects of giving a man his license simply because he passes an examination. Human nature is the same in Great Britain as here. You gentlemen know very well, for many of you have passed Board examinations,

how you do. You look through all the pharmaceutical journals, and you get hold of those who have passed before, and you try to get all the questions that they know; you get the lists from certain men who have made a business of collecting these question wherever they can find them, and they get them all pasted in a book, and for a consideration they will give you a quiz to come before the examiners in any study, and they will give you an examination that will most certainly pass you.

Now, the Examining Board as a class of men are men of probity; certainly men of good character, but it is almost impossible for every one of these men to prepare a separate set of questions for every examination, and they very frequently rely on previous questions, and do not give you the questions that are new and fresh every time I know of quiz masters who, while the oral examinations are going on, stand around the door, and back of it, and when a young man comes out from examination he is met by the quiz master, who asks: "What questions did he give you?" and the quiz master makes a note of it.' "What did you answer him?" And the student replies that the quiz master would say, "You got that wrong," or "That was right," as the case may be. Now, that goes on for a little while, and then there are meetings held of all the quiz masters, and the students coming later, go over all the questions asked by the examiner, so that when he comes in the examination room he is ready to answer these questions and comes out with flying colors, and he passes for one of the best students. You will see advertisements in the pharmaceutical journals, that in some school of pharmacy at the last examination, every one of the men coming from this particular school passed. There is no necessity to go to the school personally, drop them a line, giving your name and address, and they will send you a list of questions by mail; a certain fee of course accompanying this letter. A man sends on the fee and gets his questions without knowing much about pharmacy, at least having no solid knowledge; he studies the questions, and he can go through and pass a very good examination.

Now, gentlemen, there is the great evil of an examination without education. It would not make so much difference if one resorted to methods of this kind to pass an examination, if you were only sure that the man had some knowledge behind it. If he had attended two or three courses in some college and listened to the lectures, you know very well that he could not have been there that time without knowing something more than the answers to these questions. It is "human nature" but *bad pharmacy* to try to get through without work, but the men justify themselves by saying they have not the money to get an education, and they must get through the best way they can, and they only want enough knowledge to comply with the law, and they go through in this way.

I have not the time now to say anything of importance about the Fair. We all had a chance to go, and I saw something of it. There is one thing I can say, notwithstanding that I can make but few remarks upon the subject of the Fair, I am sorry there ever was a Midway Plaisance, and I will tell you why I am sorry for it. With those magnificent buildings, filled to overflowing with exhibits of the greatest value, they seemed to be secondary in interest to the "Plaisance" for a majority of American people. You see people coming from the Fair, and you ask them: "What did you see?" "Well, I saw the streets of Cairo, the Vienna restaurant, Hagenback's show, and everything in the Midway Plaisance." And yet they had only a limited time, a few days, and these were mostly wasted. So many of our American people show more desire to go to an exhibition like that, to be amused rather than to be instructed, and so throw away opportunities on the miserable place. As to the exhibits, the Liberal Arts building is full of instruction, and Professor Sadtler gave you some idea a few days ago of the beautiful things in the Mining and Metallurgical Building.

At the conclusion of the talk, Dr. Lowe introduced Mr. William Boyle, who recited "Ipsissimus, or the Shadow of Self." This was followed by Mrs. Marie M. Boyd, who gave a recitation, entitled "The Confessional."

A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered to Professor Remington, and to the pupils of the Mount Vernon Institute of Elocution, after which the meeting adjourned.

SENIOR CLASS NEWS.

——N. S. Conard is the Samson of this year's class. If you doubt it, mix yourself up with one of the "after-the-lecture rushes."

——Harry M. Wasley took a flying trip to his home in Shenandoah, lately. Judging from his looks, he had a most enjoyable time.

——The students of both classes are waiting patiently for the opening of the Reading Room in the College, which is promised early this winter.

——M. A. Hahn, of the last Senior class, better known as "Moses," wishes to be remembered to all his old friends. He is down amongst the bulrushes of old Alabama.

——Wm. C. Aughinbaugh, President of the Zeta Phi Society, is the second gentleman from the State of Maryland to obtain that office. He is one of the most popular men in the class.

——Frank P. McHale and Martin Gruhler, graduates of last year's class, were in the city on October 14, visiting their numerous friends at the College. The one looks "hale" and hearty, and the other says he is no "growler."

——Herman Harms, the modest and retiring young gentleman of last year's Senior class, has surprised his most intimate friends, by becoming a regular ladies' man. My, oh, my! who would have thought it? Truly, a college education works wonders.

——"An ammoniacal solution of water is the proper menstruum for extracting the virtues of licorice root." So says—who? Geo. W. Luft, Secretary of the Zeta Phi, is responsible for the information, which, however, came too late to be incorporated in the new Pharmacopœia.

——Prof. E. S. Bastin, our new Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, arrived in this city October 30, and on Monday following was formally presented to the Senior class, by the Dean. On Tuesday, he gave his first lecture to the Juniors, and on Wednesday his first to the Seniors.

——The members of both classes responded very liberally to the Parade Fund. Special mention must be given to the Professors of the College, who have shown a deep interest in the boys and their College life, and have given very practical evidence of their interest in the Parade Fund.

——C. C. Mauger, last year's Junior prize man, is wading through the mysteries of analytical chemistry, endeavoring to isolate the active principles of Eupatorium purpurea. What has he gotten? Oh! as Boardyard—no Rudyard—Kipling would say: "But that's another story!"

——The organization of the Ohio Club was effected on October 7, 1893. The following were elected as officers: C. E. Roseman, President; A. D. Miller, Vice-President; D. E. Brown, Secretary; S. S. Stewart, Treasurer. The Club commences with fourteen members (just escaped the unlucky thirteen), and meets every Monday night. Any student who bucks up against its members will get a buckeye!

——On Saturday evening, October 14, 7 P.M., over 200 members of both classes met at the College, and then proceeded in a body to the Y. M. C. A. Reception, tendered to the students of the various colleges of Philadelphia. The boys were orderly and well behaved, and when the word was given to render the College yell, it was responded to with a trip-hammer vim, that surprised every one in the building. Of those who were fortunate enough to be present, none can now say that they never heard of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

——Professor Remington's lecture on ginger was very interesting to the Senior students, especially to those with a humorous turn of mind. Last year a certain member of the Junior Class, was nicknamed "Ginger." When the Professor said that ginger was well-known, the boys commenced to smile, and when he remarked that ginger had a stimulating effect, the smile broadened into a grin, but when he concluded by saying that ginger was synonymous with push, energy and tenacity, the boys could no longer control themselves, and the loud and long applause startled the Professor and shook the building. Reason—"Ginger" is still a Junior!

——On Friday evening, October 13, 1893, Dr. A. W. Miller, C. Carroll Meyer, Dr. C. B. Lowe and F. X. Moerk, of the Committee appointed by the Alumni Association, met with the students of the Senior class and organized the Zeta Phi Society for 1893-94.

The following officers were elected: Presi-

dent, Wm. C. Aughinbaugh, Maryland; Vice-President, H. P. Ziegler, Pennsylvania; Secretary, Geo. W. Luft, Utah; Treasurer, Wm. T. Douglass, Pennsylvania; Class Reporter, John E. Culley, Utah; Committee, G. L. Kappes, Ohio; G. Y. Wood, Canada; W. E. Bowen, New York; W. G. Geety, Pennsylvania; C. L. Weidler, Oregon.

During the counting of the ballots, Dr. Miller entertained the Society with a humorous selection on "Patent Medicines," which was warmly received. W. C. Aughinbaugh was made temporary Chairman, and the Society proceeded to discuss the advisability of taking part in the proposed Collegiate Parade under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., of this city. It was unanimously decided to take part, and Edward Desmond, of Wyoming, was elected Grand Marshal to represent the College.

——Medical, pharmaceutical and dental students bedecked in the colors of their respective colleges, and displaying the emblems of their professions, paraded on Friday evening, November 3, 1893, and never in the history of Philadelphia was such enthusiasm shown over a students' parade. Cheered on by admiring thousands who lined the streets, enthused by almost constant college cries, the students marched along amid a blaze of colored lights and fireworks, and the blare of brass bands. The procession was made up of students of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and the Jefferson Medical College. In all about 1,500 men were in line, and from the time the parade started until it was dismissed the streets resounded with their college cries. That their efforts were successful was best evidenced by the crowds who turned out to witness the parade. Along the entire route the streets were black with people, but in spite of the feeling of jealousy that existed among some of the paraders and several other colleges, no disturbance marred the success of the affair. Save the occasional shout of a crowd of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Lehigh, Hahnemann or some other college students, which was invariably returned with interest, there was no demonstration of ill-feeling. Broad and Chestnut Streets were the main thoroughfares of the route, and it necessitated the combined efforts of about 300 policemen to keep these streets clear for the procession. The reviewing point of the parade was at Association Hall, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, where the Faculties of the colleges occupied the balcony of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was represented by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. C. B. Lowe.

The parade formed on Eighteenth Street and proceeded down Chestnut to Broad, to South, countermarched to Chestnut, then to Sixth, to Market, to eighth, to Arch, to Broad, to Callowhill, countermarch to Arch, where it was dismissed. The proposed route on Broad Street to Girard Avenue was abandoned.

A squad of mounted policemen was at the head of the line. Chief Marshal William Sinemau and his aids followed, mounted. Proceeded by bands of music and their marshals and aids, the colleges were represented in the following order: Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Jefferson Medical College.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with its 600 men made decidedly the finest appearance, each wearing a blue and white sash, and carrying either a pennant of blue and white, or a Japanese lantern. Edward Desmond was Chief Marshal and rode at the head of the column, followed by six aids on horses. Next came the Sixth Regiment Band, a barouche containing the officers of the Zeta Phi and Alpha Phi, then the standard bearer of a large blue and white flag, inscribed "P. C. P.," and a long line of embryo pharmacists. The boys marched well and kept in a compact body. Twenty-five were mounted and acted as aids. The fireworks were warmly appreciated, and excited enthusiasm along the whole line of march.

The transparencies were one of the most interesting features of the parade. Each division carried several, and the lines of thought expressed by some were unique. At the head of the procession a grinning skull was carried, with imitation bony arms below it. One of the Medico-Chi transparencies bore this inscription: "We gain our knowledge by long hours and original teaching," and another, "We practice what we teach."

The students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy carried a transparency, reading "Blue and white are always right," "Pillars of society," "P.C.P., Pharm-I-see. Huh-rah!"

Another equally popular was, "We grow forever—1863, only 74; 1893, 674!" showing the gain in numerical strength in thirty years.

"Oldest and largest Dental College in Pennsylvania," was the inscription on one of the transparencies in the line of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Another proclaimed "We have superiors, but not in colleges." In the Hahnemann College parade, a short time ago, one of the transparencies of the Philadelphia Dental College was, "We have no superiors." Another transparency in the line of the College of Dental Surgery was, "Last in war, first in peace, first in the mouths of our countrymen," and still another was a quotation from Shakespeare, "I love a maid the better, whilst I have a tooth in my head."

Some of the transparencies carried by the Jefferson Medical College boys were as follows: "Always to the front in practical work," "Sight is a faculty; seeing an art;" "Clinical teaching first instituted in Jefferson," "15,166 cases treated free last year." "Not too dignified to parade," was a fling at the University of Pennsylvania students for their refusal to take part in the parade, and their alleged reason. One of the transparencies illustrated a foot-ball being kicked by a student's foot, and a pile of books, at which a hand was pointing. Beneath was "Our motto—*not* this (referring to the foot-ball) but *this!*" (beneath the books).

JOHN E. CULLEY,
Class Reporter.

ITEMS.

——L. Burt. Switzer, Ph.G., '88, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Bristol Drug Company, Ansonia, Conn.

——Ray W. Kottka, Ph.G., '93, and Miss Ada Hess, both of Philadelphia, were married on June 25, 1893.

——Married.—In this city, April 26, 1893, William H. Long, Jr., Ph.G., '92, to Miss Susie C. Levick, both of Philadelphia.

——Married.—May 17, 1893, Jessie, daughter of David Preston, Ph.G., '65, to J. L. Polk, son of Dr. C. G. Polk, both of Philadelphia.

——E. A. Crenshaw, Ph.G., '49, of the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw, spent his summer vacation at his old home—the State of Virginia.

——A £100 bond has been donated to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, by S. M. Burroughs, Ph.G., '77.

——The next Pharmaceutical Meeting of the College will be held on Tuesday afternoon, November 21, and the next Alumni Social Meeting, a week later.

——Miss Jean Gordon, Ph.G., '91, has had charge of the exhibits of the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois at the Columbian Exposition.

——Mrs. Adelaide L. Sellers, wife of our fellow-alumnus, Albert T. Sellers, Ph.G., '83, died at the residence of her husband, southeast corner of Fifth and Benson Streets, Camden, N. J., July 16, 1893.

——Miss S. G. Haydock, Ph.G., '93, has opened a pharmacy at Twenty-second and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. As one of our women graduates, formerly at the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, we wish her the best of success.

——Thomas Leroy Fisher, Ph.G., '92, formerly of Peru, Neb., has gone into business for himself at Liberty, Neb. We extend also our congratulations to him upon his marriage, to Miss Nevada Lewis, of Brownville, Neb., which happy event took place June 28, 1893.

——Chas. Povonski, employed in Geo. Ewing's (Ph.G., '77), pharmacy, 710 South Street, this city, was badly burned about the face and neck on August 17, 1893, by nitric acid fumes from a mixture of mercury and nitric acid. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital for treatment.

——During the summer season the following visitors registered at the College: Prof. J. Bemrose, of the Montreal College of Pharmacy; Joseph Young, Ph.G., '57, of San Francisco; N. H. Martin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; S. J. Weston, West Brighton; and Wm. Martindale, Winchelsea, the three latter being residents of England.

——James P. Rothermel, Ph'G., '92, who learned the business with Charles H. Clark, Ph.G., '72, of West Philadelphia, has gone to Nebraska, and settled at Crawford, where he is managing a pharmacy. He writes that there are plenty of Indians and cowboys about, but business is very promising, and says: "Tell the boys the West is the place to settle and do business."

——Alfred Barth, of Providence, R. I., graduated in 1874, and has an excellent business in Providence, employing a large force of clerks. When he went to "Little Rhody," his pocket-book was rather anæmic, but he tickled the pharmaceutical soil of Providence, and she laughed him forth such a rich harvest, that, to-day, he does more business than any other druggist in the place. May Dame Fortune and himself continue on good speaking terms!

——William E. Lee, Ph.G., '72, 2327 Brown Street, Philadelphia, has refitted his drug store in an artistic style with all the modern conveniences. He has been located at the above number for the past twenty years, and hardly a year passes that he has not a student at P.C.P., thereby showing a live interest in his *Alma Mater*. His first assistant is E. R. Sparks, Ph.G., '92, who was the able *Reporter* of his class, his items being published in THE REPORT of that year.

——Wm. H. Pierson, Jr., a young man learning the drug business with our fellow-alumnus, Jacob S. Beetem, Ph.G., '78, at Wilmington, Del., met with a serious accident on August 4, 1893, through an explosion of potassium chlorate and sodium hypophosphite while mixing them in a mortar. He was dangerously burned, and it is feared that his sight is permanently affected. Organic matter accidentally present in the mortar is believed to have been the cause of the explosion.

——Henry A. Borell, Ph.G., '72, was born at Reading, Pa., February 19, 1846. He served in the Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, during the civil war, from July, 1861, to October, 1864. In 1868, he entered the retail drug business, as an apprentice in the store of O. S. Hubbell, at 1410 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1872. On January 1, 1874, he started in business with Geo. I. McKelway, Ph.G., '71, as successor to Mr. Hubbell, which partnership lasted for over three years, when, on the 15th of October, 1877, he purchased the store at 2043 Chestnut Street, where he has one of the most prominent and best-equipped pharmacies in the Quaker City.

——The following are in business: John J. Davies, Ph.G., '84, Scranton, Pa.; Wm. E. Moyer, Ph.G., '87, Allentown, Pa.; Wm. M. Koenig, Ph G., '84, Sixth and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia; Geo. T. Williams, Ph.G., '84, Mount Holly, N. J.; Dr. N. A. Cohen, Ph.G., '86, Kaighn's Point Avenue and Mt. Ephraim Pike, Camden; James J. Moore, Ph.G., '91, at Nineteenth and Oxford Streets, Philadelphia; Chas. B. Dierolf, Ph.G., '91, at Eleventh and Sommerville Streets, Philadelphia; and Thomas E. Hickman, Ph.G., '93, Eleventh and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

——A movement among druggist north of Norris Street and east of Broad, this city, to close their stores on Sunday afternoons, between one and six o'clock, is receiving general support in this city. One of the promoters of the plan says: "There is no class of men burdened with longer working hours than retail druggists, and the Sunday afternoon closing movement will afford them but small measure of the rest to which they are entitled. Most of the stores open at seven o'clock in the morning and close at ten or eleven o'clock at night, with the likelihood of the proprietor or his clerks being disturbed in their slumber in the small hours of the morning by calls for prescriptions or other articles. The present is a move in the right direction. It should not stop with Sunday afternoon closing, but extend to a decided shortening of the daily working hours."

——Albert E. Brown, Ph.G. '85, was married on August 1, 1893, to Miss Minnie Peck, of Mobile, Ala. The gentleman in question, when a College student, said that he intended his classmates should know him. They soon did, and liked him. The peculiar product of modern College life, known as the class yell, was not then much in vogue, so the class utilized the not uncommon name of "Brown" as a handle with which to grind their vocal organs, yelling "Brown! Brown! Brown!" when anything unusual occurred. Now it's all changed. The boys have swung around from the sober tint of "Brown" to the more lively ones of "blue and white," and when they want

to be especially enthusiastic they "paint the town red," and get the patriotic combination of red, white and blue.

In this connection, should also be mentioned the marriage of Frank L. Brown, Ph.G , '91, and Miss Emma Marie Nagle, who were married in this city, on June 14, 1893.

Our best wishes for happiness go forth to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Alabama, and also of Philadelphia. In the language of *Rip van Winkle:* "May they live long and prosper."

——The Pan-American Medical Congress, to which the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy sent two delegates in the persons of Prof. J. P. Remington and Dr. A. W. Miller, was held in Washington, on September 5. The meeting, with its 800 delegates, was opened by an address from President Cleveland, and presided over by Dr. Wm. Pepper, of this city. The work was distributed amongst twenty-two sections. The meetings of the Pharmacological Section were presided over by Professor Remington. This section, through the influence of Professor Remington and Dr. Miller passed resolutions looking toward the adoption of a Pan-American Pharmacopœia, the successful accomplishment of which would yield most important and valuable results. The movement was warmly endorsed by the delegates from Central and South America as a step towards furthering the friendly relation and harmonious intercourse among the citizens of our sister republics on this hemisphere. At the same time it was admitted, that the harmonizing of different national conditions would have to be done first. It is pleasing to state that the claims of pharmacology as a branch of medical science were distinctly recognized and accepted. The next meeting will be held in the city of Mexico, either in 1896 or 1897, as may be decided later.

——Our contemporary, the *New England Druggist* (October, 1893), one of the brightest stars in American pharmaceutical journalism, says :

"The Secretary *pro tempore* of the A. P. A. has not yet been elected by the Council of the Association, but the question as to whom shall serve in that regard until the forty-second annual meeting at Asheville, N. C., will now be determined within a very few days. We do not think we are indiscreet in suggesting, and we have it on excellent authority, that the appointment lies between Professors Remington and Caspari, the former of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of Baltimore, Md. It is as yet too early to adventure any predictions as to a permanent appointment to the office in the room of the late Professor Maisch. We have, however, a faint suspicion that the concensus of opinion among members of the Council at this juncture—and with, apparently, very good reason—is in favor of a brilliant colleague of the late professor."

It is of interest to add that our fellow-member, Professor Remington, has since been prevailed upon to accept the post.

——It was the good luck of the editor of THE REPORT to meet, during the summer recess, one of the most genial of men—Peter McEwan, assistant editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, a pharmaceutical publication of world-wide fame, who, on the road to the Columbian Exposition, took occasion to stop over in the City of Brotherly Love, and visit the College. He has written a glowing description of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and its facilities for instructing, which we here reprint :

"Under the guidance of Wm. R. Warner, Jr., I visited the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Bloomsbury Square is decidedly second to this institution. There are three lecture rooms, each accommodating about 400 students, and the pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories are exceedingly well equipped and spacious. The library is a large hall about the size of the examination hall at Galen Place, and the museum is even larger, reminding me somewhat in area of the Portman Rooms. It has a gallery, and is used as a hall for great occasions, for which it is worthily adapted. Mr. Wiegand, the Actuary, and Professor Trimble, the Attfield of the establishment, were the only officers I saw here, as the school is not in session at present. I saw Professor Maisch at his home in the evening. He is a man of imposing presence, as you know, now silvered in hair. He gave me a hearty welcome, and we talked on College and Congress matters. As to the latter, he is a little doubtful regarding the foreign attendance, but thinks the Congress will be a success. There are some rather unique features about the method of teaching in the College, such as the use of the lantern and of photographs in the materia medica class, which are worthy of attention."

SPECIAL * NOTICE!

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FOR nearly two years the ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA first issued by us in 1888, and a revised edition of which was printed in 1890, has been out of print, and we have not been able to supply copies.

We have, however, just issued another work which covers all the information contained in the original edition but revised up to date, and with much new and interesting matter added.

The first 184 pages contain notes, in alphabetic order, of those articles of the Materia Medica of which we manufacture any preparation, giving therapeutic properties, doses, etc. Then follow formulæ for making official preparations; much valuable information in the way of tables of weights and measures; weights and measures equivalents; tables of thermometric equivalents; axioms in posology; thermometry: treatment of children; incompatibility; Latin words and phrases; differential diagnosis of eruptive fevers; therapeutic suggestions, or diseases and their remedies; poisons and their antidotes; finally, a general index which will facilitate reference to any article under whatever title the reader may expect to find it.

We shall be pleased to send a copy, bound in stiff paper cover, to any physician or druggist on receipt of the actual cost of mailing, 10 cents, which may be remitted in postage stamps.

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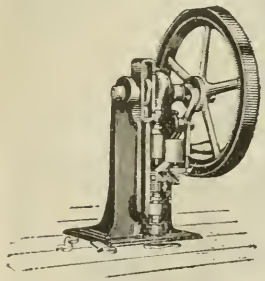

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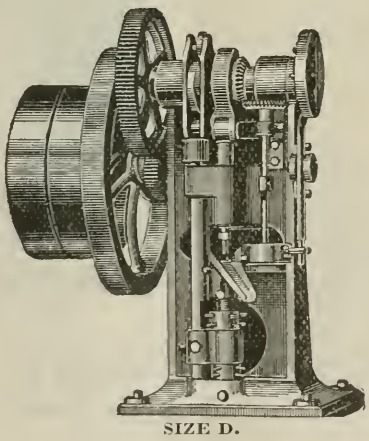

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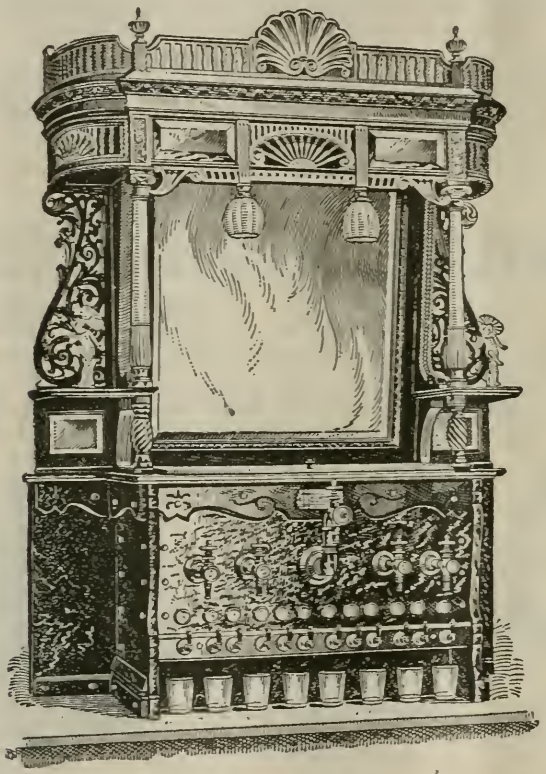

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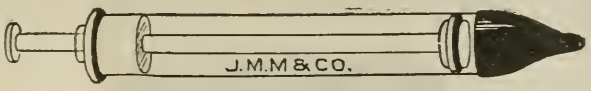

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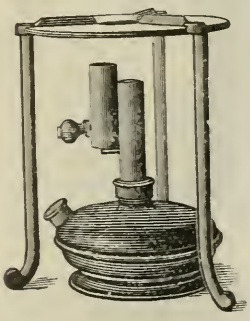

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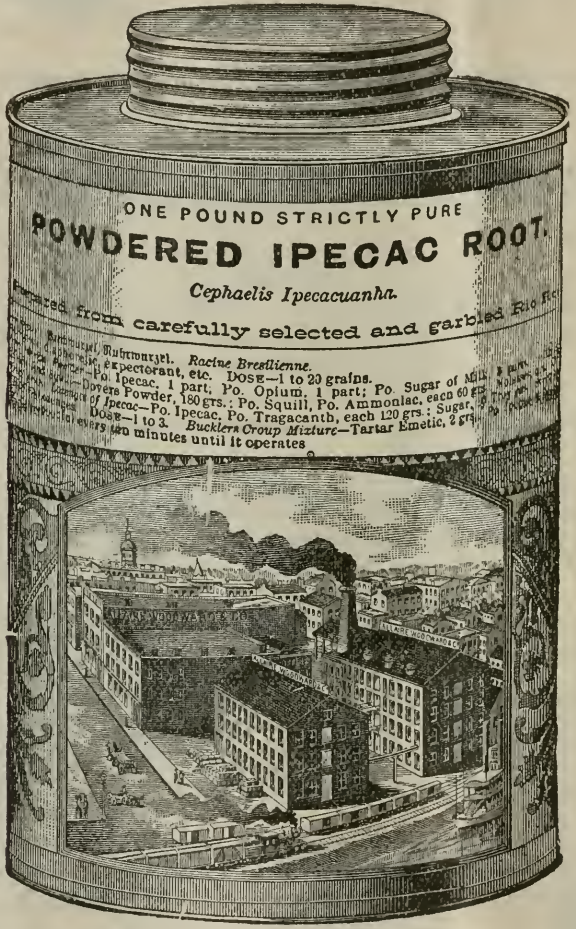

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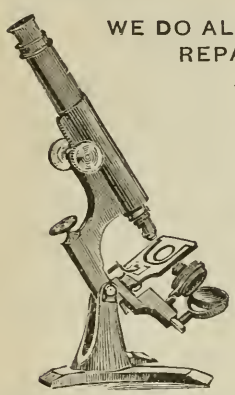

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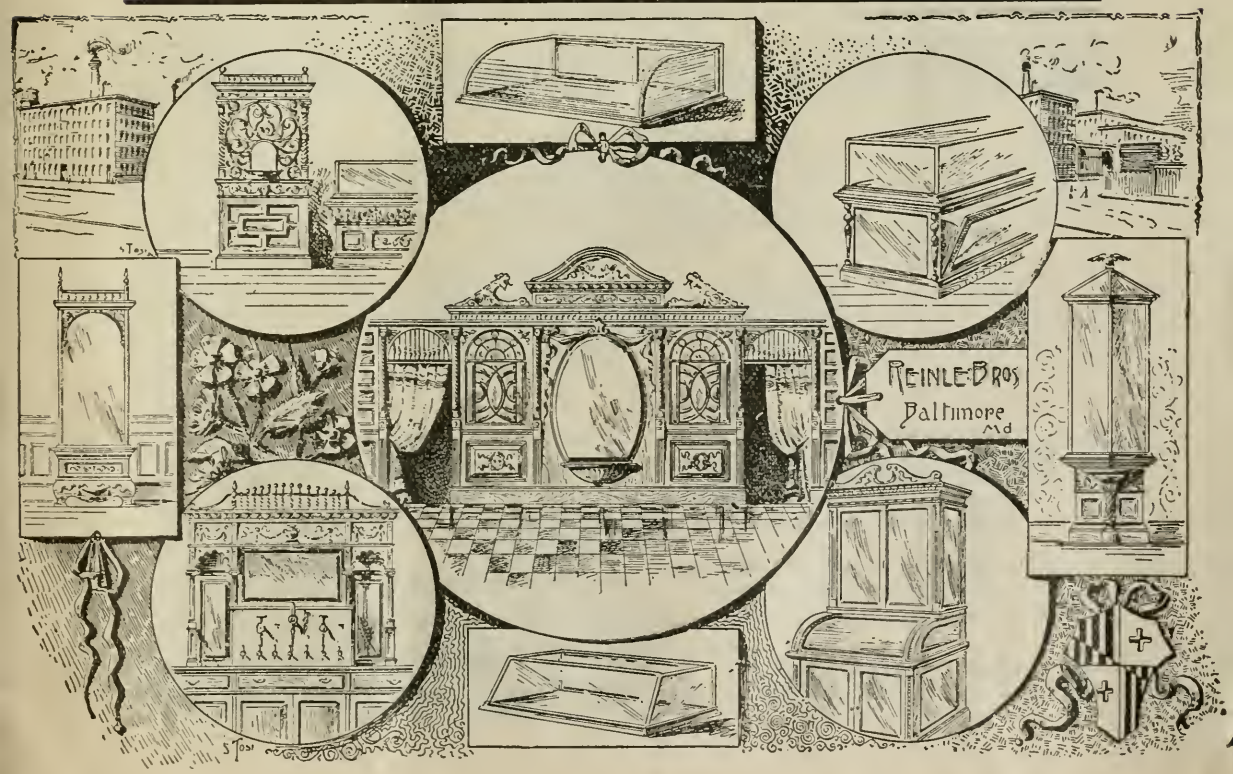

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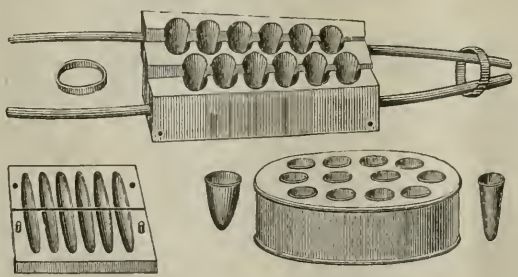

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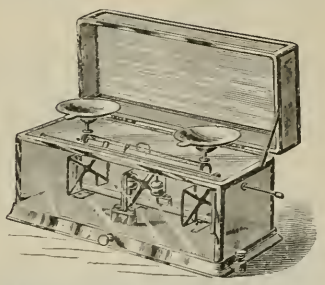

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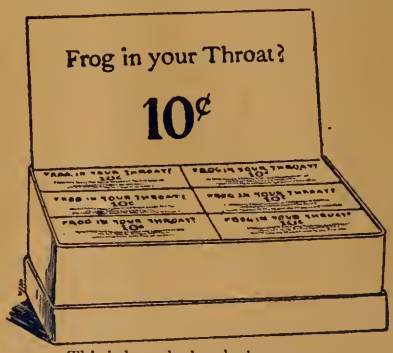

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